

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN RODMAN,
Attorney at Law,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-House,
FRANKFORT, KY.

JAMES P. METCALF,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on St. Clair street, over Mrs. Speed & Rodman's, feb22 wkt-wf

P. U. MAJOR,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House. Will practice in the Circuit Courts of the 8th Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and all other courts held in Frankfort.

CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky. Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. Jan1 wkt-wf

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the bridge. dec1 wkt-wf

JOHN E. HAMILTON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,
COVINGTON, KY.

WILL practice in the counties of Kenton, Campbell, Pendleton, and Boone. Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio. dec1 wkt-wf

LIGE ARNOLD,
Attorney at Law,
NEW LIBERTY, KY.

WILL practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties. Collections in any of the above counties promptly attended to. apr1 wkt-wf

LAW NOTICE.

CLAY & MONROE,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Courts of Owen, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties. Collections in any of the above counties promptly attended to. apr1 wkt-wf

THOS. E. MONROE, JR.,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late J. H. Monroe, Jr. Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention. apr1 wkt-wf

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
Attorney at Law,
FALMOUTH, KY.

WILL practice in the Pendleton Circuit Court and in the courts of the adjoining counties. 1770 Office on Market street. may19 if

JOHN A. MONROE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of debts for non residents in any part of the State. He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments of deeds, and other writings to be recorded in other States, and as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, and all other business referred to by him in his published card. All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and prompt attention. jan1 wkt-wf

JOHN M. McALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.

WILL attend particularly to SUFFICIENT and RECORDED CLAIMS—where based upon the want of official records. sep2 wkt-wf

GEORGE E. ROE,
Attorney at Law,
GREENSBURG, KY.

WILL practice law in the counties of Greenup, Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court of Appeals. Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House. jan14 wkt-wf

JAMES SIMPSON.....JOHN L. SCOTT
SIMPSON & SCOTT,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office Adjoining Yeoman Building—The same heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

Judge JAMES SIMPSON and JOHN L. SCOTT will hereafter practice law in partnership in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge SIMPSON would respectfully refer to all persons who are known, him either at the Bar or in Circuit Court in early life, or more recently as Judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. JOHN L. SCOTT would refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him in his published card. All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and prompt attention. jan1 wkt-wf

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on West side St. Clair street, near the Court-house. feb23 wkt-wf

JOHN M. HARLAN,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.

MEDICAL CARD.
DR. J. G. KEENON,
HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, tenders his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity.

Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d door from corner. sep1 wkt-wf

JOHN W. VOORHIS,
Merchant Tailor,
South side Main Street,
Opposite Gray & Todd's Grocery Store,
FRANKFORT, KY.

HAS just received his new and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods.

Consisting of *Ultras, Cassimeres, and Testings*, of the best quality, and of the latest styles and patterns. He also has on hand a large assortment of *Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods*, and everything necessary for furnishing a gentleman's entire wardrobe.

All work warranted to be as well done, and in as good style, as at any other establishment in the Western country.

No FIT NO SALE. oct6 wkt-wf

H. WHITTINGHAM,
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,
FRANKFORT, KY.

CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quaterlies on the best terms. Advance sheets received from twenty-four Publishers. Book numbers supplied to complete sets. nov2 wkt-wf

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAS. P. MARSHALL.....JOHN A. DICKINSON
NEW CARPET
AND
HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
Importers & Dealers,
79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are now opening an entirely new stock, embracing every variety, style, and quality of household goods.

Carpet, Floor Oil Cloths, Tassels, Cornices, Shades, and other articles. Also, a large stock of *Blankets*, all widths, qualities, and prices. We also keep on hand and make to order *Blankets*, *Quilts*, *Bed Comforts*, &c., &c. Our stock being entirely new, and having been selected with great care, we can offer such inducements in style, quality, and price as are seldom found west of the mountains.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
79 Fourth St., Lou. Ky.
nml3 wkt-wf

HART & MAPOTHER,
Lithographers and Fancy Printers,
Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every description of ENGRAVING, PEN AND GRAY-ON LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c., &c.

GEO. H. CARY.....R. L. TALBOTT
SUCCESSORS TO
CARY & TALBOTT,
(BELL TALBOTT & CO.)
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS,
Oils, &c., 423 Market street, between Third and Fourth, Louisville, Ky.
Particular attention paid to Physicians' orders. mar2 wkt-wf

T. G. WATERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN
BOOTS & SHOES,
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

mar22 wkt-wf

LOOK AT THIS.

What makes so many go to the ST. CLOUD HOTEL, cor. of Second and Jefferson Streets, Louisville, Kentucky?

Because J. G. Waters keeps a first class house at moderate prices.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
Corner Fourth and Main Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HARROW & PHILLIPS,
PROPRIETORS.

Terms, \$1.50 per day. aug2 wkt-wf

STOP HERE!
HALL & HARRIS keep the United States, formerly the Owens Hotel. When you go to Louisville stop there. jan5 ly

MEDICAL REPORT.
Containing Thirty fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease.

Price only ten CENTS.

Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union.

ONE NEW METHOD of treating Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Stricture, Gleet, Sexual Debility, Impotency, Female Diseases, and all affections of the reproductive system of both sexes, the infirmities of youth and maturity arising from the secret follies of both sexes, with a full treatise on SELF-ABUSE and SEMINAL WEAKNESS, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, pointing out the true plan of treatment, the rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. Send to any address in a sealed wrapper on the receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome disease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured themselves by certain secret habits, as well as MIDDLE AGED and OLD MEN troubled with debility and loss of power, before applying to any one for treatment, should first read this invaluable book. DR. DEWEES' FEMALE MONTHLY REGULATOR, a safe and certain remedy for Obstructions, irregularities, &c., and is the only reliable preventive of pregnancy, warranted not to injure the health. SENT FREE OF POSTAGE. Send for a copy, though always harmless. Price \$1 per box, and may be sent by mail.

The author may be consulted, either personally or by letter, on all the diseases of which his work treats, and medicines sent to all parts of the country with complete instructions for self-treatment, secured from danger or curiosity.

DR. T. WILLIAMS,
Consulting Surgeon, Galen's Head Dispensary, 34, Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky.

Office hours from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 9 P. M., daily. Sundays, 9 to 12, A. M. aug18 wkt-wf

"BLACK SOT HATS"—Something new, light and stylish for the Spring 1861.
KEENON & GIBBONS, feb23 wkt-wf

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILLINERY.
BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RUCHES,
HEAD DRESSES,
HAIR PINS,
CLOAKS.

And other Millinery and Fancy Goods, of the latest Paris and New York styles, now open at No. 12 West Fifth street, Cincinnati, Ohio. sep23 wkt-wf

A. A. HENDERSON

Commission House.
FRANK SKINNER & CO.,
No 85, WEST SECOND ST.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

RECEIVE AND SELL Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Barley, Beans, Dried Milk, Hops, Hogs, Bacon, Bulk Meat, Buckwheat, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Eggs, Tallow, Cotton, Flax, Hemp, Sugar, Molasses, Salt Lard, Gunny Sacks.

Dry Fruits, Timothy, Clover, Flax, and Hemp Seed, and Produce in General.

Purchase on orders, at lowest market prices, every description of Merchandise, Whisky, Flour, Tallow, Groceries, Lard, Bulk Meat and Bacon, Sugar and Molasses.

Send your Produce and draw at sight. oct6 wkt-wf

Lithography
AND
ENGRAVING
PORTRAITS, Landscapes, Buildings, Show Cards, Bankers' Drafts, Certificates, Letter Heads, Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Ship and Book Illustrations, Visiting and Wedding Cards.

MIDDLIST, STROUBING & CO.,
119 Walnut street, Old Fellows' Building,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
mar23 wkt-wf

JOHN A. BAKER,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER
IN
MILITARY GOODS,
No. 63 WALKER STREET, (NEAR BROADWAY),
NEW YORK.

Hats, Caps, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Horse Equipments and all articles for the Militia.

Furnished at short Notice.

By the style of French Patent Caps on hand and made to order. apr2 wkt-wf

JOHN BONNER,
(Successor to Peter Smith.)
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Fancy Goods, Toys,
CHINA, BASKETS,
Fishing Tackle, Military Goods, &c., &c.,
No. 36 Fifth Street,
CINCINNATI, O.

Second door East of Walnut St. apr19 wkt-wf

NIXON, CHATFIELD & WOODS,
(Successors to Nixon & Goodman.)
Nos. 77 and 79 Walnut street, Cincinnati,
PAPER, CARDS, AND CARD SHEETS,
Printing Inks,
AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS. Agents for the Magnolia Mill Writing Papers.

RALPH C. McCracken,
FASHIONABLE
SHIRT MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
Fine Linens and Gents' Furnishing Goods,
No. 19 W. FOURTH ST. BET. MAIN AND WALNUT.
(Opposite the First Presbyterian Church.)
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Shirts Made to Order by Measurement and Warranted to Fit.

N. B. Measures carefully taken and paper patterns sent to order for shirts and collars. apr18 wkt-wf

NATURE'S REMEDIES
DRUGGATES
ELECTRO-MAGNETIC
PASTELS & PILLS

For the Speedy and Permanent Cure of Seminal Weakness, Nervous and General Debility, Impotency, and all Diseases arising from Solitary Habits or Excessive Indulgence.

THERE are thousands of YOUNG MEN, as well as Middle Aged and Old MEN, who are suffering to some extent from the above diseases. Many of these are not aware of their true condition, or when assistance is really needed.

For the benefit of such, we herewith give a few of the most common symptoms: viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pain in the Head and Side, dimness of Sight, Loss of Memory, Loss of Sleep, Disruption of the Heart, Dropsy, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Aversion to Society, Nervous Trembling, &c., &c. For each and all of the above symptoms these remedies will be found a "Sovereign Remedy."

These remedies embrace three prescriptions: A box of *Pastels*, a box of *Nature's Pills*, and a box of *Female Tonic Pills*, all of which have important offices to perform, and will be used together in every case. Their superiority over other modes of treatment may be briefly stated as follows: viz: 1. They diminish the violence of sexual excitement. 2. They immediately arrest nocturnal and diurnal emissions. 3. They remove local weakness, causing the organs to assume their natural tone and vigor. 4. They strengthen the constitution by overcoming nervous debility and general weakness. 5. They enliven the spirits, which are usually depressed, by expelling all exciting causes from the system. 6. By their invigorating properties they restore the patient to his natural health and vigor of mind and body. 7. They cure when all other means have failed. 8. They contain no Mercury, no Opium, nor anything that can in any event prove injurious to the system. 9. They are easy and pleasant to use, and will not interfere with the patient's usual business or pleasures. 10. They can be used without suspicion, or knowledge of even a room-mate.

That they may come within the reach of all, we have fixed the price of the *Pastels* at \$1 per box, and the *Pills* at 50 cents per box each. In ordering by mail, in addition to the price, twelve cents in stamps should be enclosed for return postage.

LADIES in want of a safe and effectual remedy for *Irregularities*, Suppression of the Menstrual Period, or any disease peculiar to their sex, should use Dr. GATES' *Female Tonic Pills*. Monthly Price by Mail, \$1 and one stamp.

CUTION.—These Pills should not be used during pregnancy, as they might induce labor, or be the cause of miscarriage.

LADIES who, from ill-health, debility, or any other humane cause, desire to become mothers, need to avoid an increase of family, and so avoid the danger to health or constitution by the use of *Dr. GATES' Female Tonic Pills*. These Pills can only be obtained by addressing the General Agents, or by sending for a copy of the *Female Tonic Pills* enclosed in a sealed wrapper on the receipt of TEN CENTS.

Address: H. G. MILLER & CO., General Agents, Louisville, Ky. feb1 wkt-wf

MEDICAL NOTICE.
I HAVE associated with Dr. T. M. HEDDEN, late graduate of the P. M. College, of Ohio. The Doctor studied the science of medicine under the supervision of the late Dr. J. C. HEDDEN, and has been practicing for the first time of the class of 1840-41. Persons calling for me, in my absence, are recommended to his medical skill, and he can be found at all times, except when professionally engaged, at our office, five miles from Frankfort, on the Versailles turnpike. B. C. SNEDAKER, feb23 wkt-wf

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEE THE LABEL
ON THE TOP OF EACH BOTTLE OF
HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE
HAIR RESTORATIVE
Has the Signatures of the Proprietors,
W. E. HAGAN & Co.

Every article which has a large and increasing sale like this is liable to be counterfeited. It is, as its name indicates, entirely "INIMITABLE," as far as its power to restore the hair on bald heads, and to give it the color of youth, (no matter how gray it may be), is concerned.

USE NO OTHER RESTORATIVE BUT HEIMSTREET'S.

It is the original, the only reliable, and the cheapest.—See the following testimony: W. R. MERWIN, 61 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., Advertising Agent for Heimstreet's Hair Restorative.

DEAR SIR: The Medicine you introduced into our city last winter are all having a large sale, and giving in every case satisfaction. Mr. James Henderson (one of our first citizens) says, that "he has used all of the Hair Oils and Restoratives of the day, but has never used an article equal to Heimstreet's INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE. That it has surpassed any preparation that he has ever tried for restoring the hair of the bald and gray to its original luxuriance and beauty."

You can write the Proprietors, W. E. HAGAN & Co., Troy, N. Y., that they have the cheapest and best Hair Restorative on our market, and that it gives satisfaction on every case.

Respectfully,
J. S. LIZON, Wholesale Druggist.

IT IS CREDITABLE FOR PRODUCING
A LUXURANT HEAD OF HAIR.
Sold everywhere.—Price 50c to \$1 per bottle.
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

THERE IS NO USE
INTRODUCING TESTIMONIALS.
Altho' we have very many of them,
FOR THE
MAGNOLIA BALM.

For when the face is covered with unsightly Pimples or Blisters, the sufferer can only be directed to use *THE MAGNOLIA BALM*.

WILL CURE THE WORST CASE OF PIMPLES IN A SINGLE WEEK.

It is so safe a remedy that the contents of a bottle rubbed on the face without harm. Physicians look with wonder upon its speedy cures, for it has heretofore been thought absolutely necessary to use preparations of lead or mercury to cure humors of the face; but the *MAGNOLIA BALM* contains neither. It is the most elegant and useful of all articles for sale anywhere, and has been obtained of all our Apothecaries and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Price Fifty cents a Bottle.
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y. jub18 wkt-wf

GOOD NEWS!

TO the people of Franklin and adjoining counties. I would announce that I have employed a Gunsmith to carry on the

Gunsmithing Business.

IN ITS
VARIOUS BRANCHES.

At my Tin and Stove Store, St. Clair street, Frankfort. Repairing done on short notice, and on reasonable terms for Cash. New work made to order with neatness and dispatch.

Don't forget the address: G. W. MILLER'S Tin and Stove Store, Frankfort, Ky. G. W. MILLER. may23 wkt-wf

ROBB & DEHONEY
HAVE just received, and opened a handsome and desirable stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of their friends and customers, as they intend to sell
CHEAP FOR CASH
And to prompt time buyers.
apr15 wkt-wf

REMOVAL.
THE undersigned, having been compelled by the fire to change his location, has removed his BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT to the room lately occupied by *Bayard and Patterson*, on *North Street*, opposite to the *Monument House*, where he will be pleased to see his old customers and many new ones. He hopes by strict attention to business, and by charging reasonable prices, such as suit the times, to merit and receive a fair proportion of public patronage.

L. STREIFF, jun18 wkt-wf

ASPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Fancy Articles
CAN BE OBTAINED AT
DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.

Pomades for the Hair.

Of every style and price, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

A beautiful assortment, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Combs, Of every description and material, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Hair Brushes, The largest variety in Frankfort, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Odontalgic Preparations, Consisting of Tooth Soaps, Tooth Paste, Tooth Powder, &c., at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Dog Grass Brushes, For Cloth, Velvet, and Dress purposes, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Fancy Soaps.

Fine Cologne.

Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes, and perfumes, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Fine Toilet Bottles, Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Perfumery, For sale in any quantity, either in bottles suitable for the toilet, or otherwise, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Handkerchief Extracts, The genuine Lincolns, as well as a variety of others, new, in style, and at all prices, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Everything, In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either Ladies or Gentlemen can desire, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Frangipanni Sachels, To lay in drawers and perfume clothing, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS
CHARLES HOPMANN, M. D., F. R. S., Professor of diseases of the genital organs in the TREMONT Medical Institute, has at a large expense to the institute published a work on the treatment of all private diseases of the male and female genital organs, also a treatise on the result of Onanism, Masturbation, Sexual debility, Involuntary Nocturnal Emissions, Spermatorrhea, &c., causing Impotency and Mental and Physical Debility.

Ladies being troubled with painful or entirely suppressed menstruation, would learn something by sending for a book. Enclose two red stamps to pay the postage.

Direct to Dr. HOPMANN, care of Box 1655, Boston, Mass. mar22 wkt-wf

SCHOOL NOTICE.
THE Seventh Session of Mrs. M. A. SATTERWHITE'S School for children, will commence on Monday, September 24, 1861. Terms, per Session of 20 Weeks - - \$8 00 No deduction for voluntary absence. feb18 wkt-wf

MISCELLANEOUS.

G. CLAY SMITH & CO.,
COVINGTON, KY.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Fire and Water-proof House Roofing, Cement for Cisterns, Lining Floors and Walls of Cellars, Granaries, Covering Steamboats, Railroad Cars, Engine Rooms, Fire Walls, &c., &c.

IT will stand the severest test of HEAT, COLD, or RAIN of any climate, and will not MELT, CRACK, HAVEN, or SCALE OFF.

The material can be furnished to parties in the interior of the State in barrels for all domestic purposes. For Cheapness and Durability, it excels all articles now in use.

Orders from City and Country solicited and promptly filled.

For further particulars, apply at the Office of the undersigned, the Manufacturer, or address, G. CLAY SMITH, Richmond, Ky. C. C. POMEROY, Agent. nov1 wkt-wf

S. BARKER & CO.,
317 FOURTH STREET
Between Market and Jefferson Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

\$100,000
WORTH OF
DRY GOODS,
To be Sold at
Wholesale or Retail,
Regardless of Cost.

Commencing Monday, April 29, 1861.

WE having made large purchases East, at unusually low prices, and less than half their usual value, our stock being large for the times, we have concluded to sell our goods at such prices as will warrant immediate sale. Our stock is the most complete that has ever been offered, and every article will be sold at some price.

ALSO, OUR STOCK OF
Window Shades,
Carpets,
And Oil Cloths,
Will be sold at prime cost, and less than cost.

J. L. MOORE & SON
ARE RECEIVING THEIR
FALL AND WINTER GOODS!
HATS! HATS! HATS!
A SUPERIOR LOT OF—
FRENCH HATS,
FINE SILK HATS,
FINE CASSIMERE HATS,
FINE SOFT FELT HATS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE, AT
S. C. BULL'S.

FOR THE LATEST STYLES
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
And all the new publications,
LAW & SCHOOL BOOKS,
STATIONERY, &c., &c.,
GO TO
KEENON & GIBBONS,
Next to Conery's "Big Eagle," Main St.
mar21 ly

F. G. REUTHER,
Tailor and Renovator,
West side St. Clair Street,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, that he is now prepared to do all work in the Tailoring and Renovating line entrusted to him with neatness and dispatch. All work is fair and a share of public patronage. Charge low. jan5 wkt-wf

Hardee's Tactics!
CONTAINING
MANUAL OF KENTUCKY STATE GUARD
PRICE.....\$2 00.
WILL BE MAILED FOR \$2 25.
S. C. BULL, - - - Bookseller,
m30 wkt-wf

GREENWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY,
FRANKFORT, KY.

MRS. MARY TRAYNE-RUNYAN, Principal.

THE Twenty-Fifth Session of this School will commence on Monday, the 21st of January, 1861.

Expenses per Session.

Board, including fuel and lights.....\$20 00
 tuition in primary class..... 15 00
 tuition in middle and senior classes..... 20 00
 French, Latin, Drawing, and Painting in color, each..... 20 00
 Oriental, Grecian, and Antique Painting, each..... 30 00
 Music on Piano..... 20 00
 Use of instrument for practice..... 5 00
 Washing..... 5 00
 Stationery..... 25 00
 Instructions in Plain and Ornamental Needle work without charge. No deduction for voluntary absence.

For further information address the Principal. jan21 wkt-wf

POWELL'S
RESTAURANT.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!!
I AM in daily receipt of Fresh Baltimore Oysters. I will sell by the can or half can, either to town or country.

Oysters and other delicacies of the season served up, any hour of the day or night, at my Saloons. My bar has always been, and always will be, supplied with the best Wines, Liquors, and Segars to be found anywhere. feb1 wkt-wf

HARDIN'S
GALLERY OF ART,
Corner St. Clair and Main Streets.
Entrance on St. Clair, opposite the Mansion House
FRANKFORT, KY.

HAVING opened a Gallery, the undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that he is prepared to take pictures in the best style. Having a superior Camera, he can take an image of those who may favor him with their patronage.

Portraits, Melanotypes, Photographs, &c., of sizes and in cases to suit the tastes of all, taken in the highest style of art, and at moderate terms.

He invites those who wish to get their likenesses taken, to call and see specimens of his work. Satisfaction will be given on all charges made. feb18 wkt-wf

W. H. HARDIN.

It Cures Diphtheria, and is Everybody's Friend.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.
THE GREAT
FAMILY MEDICINE OF THE AGE.
WE ask the attention of the trade and the public to this long and unrivaled

FAMILY MEDICINE.
For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Weak Stomach, and General Debility. Indigestion, Cramp, and Pain in Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Colic, Diarrhoea, Cholera, &c., &c.

Sore Throat and Diphtheria
Is soon relieved by Gargling the Throat with mixture of Pain Killer and water.

And for Fever and Ague
There is nothing better. It has been favorably known for more than twenty years to the

ONLY SURE SPECIFIC
For the many diseases incident to the human family.

Internally and Externally
It works equally sure.

What stronger proof of these facts can be produced than the following letter received unsolicited from Rev. A. W. Curtis:

ROBERT MACDONALD CO., Mich., July 9, 1860.

Messrs. J. N. HARRIS & CO.,
Gentlemen:—The confidence I have in Perry Davis' Pain Killer as a remedy for Colds, Coughs, Burns, Sprains, and Rheumatism, for the cure of which have successfully used it induces me to cheerfully recommend its virtues to others.

A few months ago, I had recourse to it in treating a fellow although I had never heard of its being used for that purpose; but having suffered intensely from a former one, and having no other remedy at hand, I applied the Pain Killer freely for about fifteen minutes at evening, and repeated the application very briefly the next morning, which entirely destroyed the fever, increased my confidence in the utility of the remedy.

A. W. CURTIS.
Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

THE PAIN KILLER
Has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to Americans. It is the most constant companion and inestimable friend of the missionary and the traveler on sea and land, and no one should travel on our LAKES or RIVERS WITHOUT IT.

Be sure you call for and get the genuine Pain Killer—many worthless nostrums are sold under this name, and should be avoided. It will stand on the great reputation of this valuable medicine.

Three bottles accompany each bottle.
Sold by Dealers everywhere.
Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1 per bottle.

J. N. HARRIS & CO.,
Proprietors for the Western and Southern States,
Cincinnati, O.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by
A. M. Mills, Frankfort; Norton & Sharpe, Lexington; Frank Kitch, Lexington; D. T. & L. E. Morton, Lexington; D. H. Miller, Covington; S. C. Brock, Erie, Pa.; J. H. Miller, Louisville; and all Louisville Druggists. mar7 wkt-wf

The Afflicted's Friend. Don't Delay to PURIFY THE BLOOD.
DR. WEAVER'S CANKER & SALT RHEUM SYRUP.
FOR THE CURE OF
Canker, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofulous Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Sore Eyes, and every kind of Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood.

The most effective Blood Purifier of the NINETEENTH CENTURY.
It is the prescription of an Educated Physician, and all who are afflicted with any of the above named diseases, should use it without delay. It will drive the diseases from the system, and when once out on the Skin, a few applications of

DR. WEAVER'S Cerate, or Ointment,
and you have a permanent cure.

The Cerate has proved itself to be the best Ointment ever invented, and where once used, it has never been known to fail of effecting permanent cure of Old Sores, Ulcers, and Ulcers, Scald Head, Chilblains and Frost Bites, Barber's Itch, Chapped or Cracked Hands, or Lips, Blisters or Pimples on face, and for

Sore Nipples and Sore Eyes,
the Cerate is the only thing required to cure should be kept in the house of every family. Price of Syrup \$1. Cerate 25 cents per bottle. Three bottles accompany each bottle.

Sold by most Medicine Dealers.
J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors for the Western and Southern States.
To whom all orders for the above medicines may be addressed.

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Good for the Stomach, Pleasing to the Taste, is
DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S SHERRY WINE BITTERS.
THE CELEBRATED NEW ENGLAND REMEDY

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.
Jaundice, Fever and Ague, General Debility, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach, Liver, or Bowels.

THEY are used and recommended by leading Physicians of the country, and all who try them pronounce them invaluable.

Dr. JAMES L. LEE, of Erie, Pa., writes from Nantuxen Stark, Co., Ohio: "The Bitters are highly prized by those suffering from indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaint."

E. S. DAVIS, Postmaster at Williamsport, Ohio, says: "They give great satisfaction, use them myself, having taken cold, become prostrated and lost my appetite. It relieved me, and I can recommend it with great assurance of its merits."

Dr. W. M. KIRK, of Keokuk, Iowa, writes that they are the most valuable medicine offered. He has recommended them with great success, and with them made several cures of palpitation of the heart and general debility.

THOMAS STANFORD, Esq., Mountville, Henry, Co., Ind., writes as follows: "I have been afflicted for three years with great nervous debility, palpitation of the heart, and the most severe and prostrating character, after using a few bottles of your Bitters, I am now in robust health."

GEO. W. HOPKINS, Esq., says he was afflicted with rheumatism for twenty years in all its various forms, and at the time of his letter he had been two years with the Bitters effecting the cure, when several physicians attending him could do him no good. He says, "for rheumatism, dyspepsia, liver complaint, kidney affection, or dropsy, it is a specific certain remedy."

J. W. HUNT writes from Delphos, Allen Co., Ohio a section where Fever and Ague prevails, that he most cheerfully recommends them of decided merit in all cases of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, and General Debility.

Dr. R. GALLIHER, M. D., writes from Van Wert, Ohio: "I most respectfully recommend the Sherry Wine Bitters to the notice of Dyspeptics, and to all who require a stimulating medicine. Such News we are receiving Daily. Full directions upon every can bottle. They are sold by Medicine Dealers generally. Price 25 cts. per bottle."

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ICE! ICE!!
ALL citizens of Frankfort wishing to secure a supply of ice for their families, or for the season, are requested to call at the Confectionery of Gray & Todd, where they can be supplied with tickets. I will commence delivering my ice on Monday, May 6th, and continue throughout the season. My terms are cash—and will not be departed from.

Families wishing to get any time in the day, can be supplied from my residence.

may2 wkt-wf

SAN GOINS.
ICE! ICE!!

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS:
One copy per annum, in advance, \$1 00
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1861.

Quarrel Between the Louisville Democrat and Frankfort Commonwealth on the Question of Arming Slaves.

Our contemporaries of the Democrat and Commonwealth disagree very materially as to the merits of the late speech of Col. John Cochrane to his regiment and other persons, among whom was Hon. Simon Cameron. We do not intend to enter into the quarrel of our esteemed contemporaries, believing the parties are equal in all respects; but we deem the quarrel of sufficient importance to keep our readers advised of its merits and progress. We therefore start out with a *verbal* extract from Col. Cochrane's speech, as published in the Cincinnati Gazette, which contains the gist of the controversy:

"This is a war which moves toward the protection of our homes, the safety of our families, the continuation of domestic altars and the protection of our firesides. In such a war we are justified, and are bound to resort to every force within our power.

"Shall we not seize the cotton at Beaufort, the munitions of war? And if you would seize their property, open their ports, and even destroy their lives, I ask you whether you would not use their slaves? whether you would not arm their slaves? [Great applause.] and carry them in battalions against their masters? [Renewed and tumultuous applause.] If necessary to save this Government, I would plunge their whole country, black and white, in one indiscriminate sea of blood, so that we should, in the end, have a Government which would be the vicegerent of God.

"You have arms in your hands, placed there for the purpose of exterminating an enemy unless he submits to law, order, and the Constitution. If he will not submit, explode every thing that comes in your way; set fire to the cotton; explode the cotton; take the slave, and place him on the non-slaveholder if you please. [Great applause.] Do to them as they would do to us. Raise up a party interest against the absent slaveholder. Distract their councils, and if this should not be sufficient, take the slave by the hand, place a musket in it, and bid him strike for the liberty of the human race." [Immense applause.]

The Louisville Democrat condemned the speech in a very emphatic manner, when the Commonwealth stepped forward in a still more emphatic endorsement of Col. Cochrane's bloody policy, as will appear in the subjoined extract from an article on that subject:

[From the Frankfort Commonwealth, Nov. 18th.]
CONFISCATION OF THE SLAVES OF REBELS. The Louisville Democrat is a horrid, about a recent speech of John Cochrane, of New York, in which he favored the confiscation of the slaves of rebels and the policy of employing them against the armies of Jeff. Davis.

The policy indicated by Mr. Cochrane is exactly right, and in accordance with the usages of civilized warfare. We hope to see it adopted by the Government. It should have been at first. Had it been, many lives of loyal citizens would have been saved that were lost through the wishy-washy and anomalous conduct of the Government toward traitors in arms. Since the commencement of this most unnatural war, it has been safer to be a rebel than to be loyal to the Government. The extreme punishment of treason has thus far been an "oath of allegiance," which a rebel will take with as much *song* as a loyal man falls into the hands of his captors. The rebels are daily confiscating the property of Union men, and burning and otherwise destroying what they cannot make use of. Yet the Democrat would seem to desire the Government to protect the property of these destroyers, and thus prolong the struggle, while its own adherents must pay the expenses of the war which has been forced upon them, and suffer, unavenged, the depredations of an organized banditti.

Why should not the slaves of traitors in arms be confiscated to the use of the Government? The Democrat will not deny that slaves are property as clearly as are mules. Is it right and proper to confiscate a mule, and put it to hauling transportation? If it is, why is it not equally right and proper to confiscate a slave for a driver of that mule? Both are property, and both are employed by the rebels in their attempt to destroy this Government. A traitor has no right to claim the protection of the laws of that country he is endeavoring to destroy. If he succeeds in his designs, the country together with its laws, must go down. If the country succeeds, the traitor must fall. Why then fight him with one hand, and sustain him with the other. The position of the Democrat is both untenable and unreasonable.

In the course of an article on the subject, the Democrat says:

"This proposed descent to the level of the rebel in prosecuting war is a disgrace to the Government." Whatever of disgrace attaches to such a policy would attach to the party inaugurating it. We believe in fighting the devil with fire. The Democrat would probably employ rose-water and jerky editorials on account of the superior respectability of the latter. The rebels employ armed negroes, armed savages; they resort to all sorts of base means, even to piracy upon the high seas. They poison wells, and when they can—as at Guyandotte—they resort to assassination.

"Let this barbarous rebellion be crushed out. We care not how, so it be done quickly."

To this the Democrat responded as follows:

The Frankfort Commonwealth is delighted with the speech of John Cochrane, and considers the Democrat not as sound as it ought to be, in that it condemns that speech. Well, if the Commonwealth advises the arming of negroes against their masters, we don't mind to judge, very few Union men North or South will agree with the Commonwealth. He will have to look to Greeley & Co. for aid and comfort. The Administration does not agree with him; that's certain.

Lou. Democrat.
Since that the Commonwealth has made one or two efforts at explanation, but spunkily refuses to take back its first article. So the matter stands.

The New York Tribune is of the opinion that the expenses of the Government are fully two millions of dollars a day, or seven hundred millions of dollars per annum. It adds, however, when our armies shall have been fully recruited, clothed, and equipped with cannon and small arms, horses, wagons, munitions, &c., it may be considerably reduced. But we shall not be spending so little as \$1,000,000 per day again till the war is concluded.

[From the Commonwealth.]
Public Meeting.

The undersigned, citizens of Franklin county, who voted for Hon. John J. Crittenden for the Congress of the United States, and for the Union candidate for the Legislature at the late election, but who are opposed to the proposition of John Cochrane and Simon Cameron for the emancipation of the slaves of those at war with the United States, and the arming of such slaves in the war against the Southern people, request a meeting of such of the citizens of Franklin county as concur with them in the above sentiments, at the Court House, in Frankfort, on Saturday the 23rd day of this month, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of expressing their opinions on that subject:

E. L. Samuel, Thos. N. Lindsey,
H. Blanton, Jno. Rodman,
(did not vote in Aug.) John S. Harvie,
Clement Craig, R. W. Blackburn,
Jas. F. Bell, J. S. Hawkins, Jr.,
(did not vote in Aug.) Jns. J. Long,
E. Botts, Alex. Julian,
L. S. Marshall, Geo. E. Frazier,
W. E. Critcher, A. W. Macklin,
N. Hefner, J. L. Sullivan,
L. Hord.

Thanksgiving Service.

The Presbyterian and Baptist congregations of this city will unite with the Christian congregation in their house of worship, on Thursday, the 28th inst., being the day set apart for public thanksgiving and prayer. A sermon appropriate to the occasion will be preached by the Rev. T. C. McKee, of the Baptist Church.

Services will commence at 11 o'clock. The public are invited to attend.
November 22, 1861.

The Confederate Navy.

The New York Herald has intelligence from Havana, that the Confederates intend going into the privateering business in the future far more extensively than they have hitherto done. Their "navy" consists of 36 steamers, 16 schooners, 2 brigs, and 1 vessel classed as uncertain. In addition, they have 12 large steamers which might easily be adapted for warlike purposes, and 22 vessels which they are now using as transports. Their force of naval officers embraces 9 captains, 25 commanders, 24 lieutenants, 6 midshipmen, 7 surgeons, 3 paymasters, 1 chief engineer, 1 first assistant engineer, 2 navy agents, 1 colonel of marines, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 2 captains and 3 second lieutenants do, making a total of 87 officers.

A DOWNHILL KICK.—The desertion of Gen. Fremont by the Hon. Mr. Gurley has been the subject of considerable censure and astonishment by some of his constituents. Mr. Gurley was one of the "Pathfinder's" staff, and rejoiced to be considered in his confidence. He was sent by Gen. Fremont to Washington for funds wherewith to pay off the indebtedness of the Western Department. On arriving at Washington, and learning the feelings of the Cabinet toward his superior officer, he got off the General's staff as soon as possible, and turned informer. Such is the charge made against him by some of his political friends. The Chicago Tribune, in summing up instances of the unfitness of General Fremont for his position, says:

"We add, on the authority of John A. Gurley, member of Congress from Cincinnati, at that time a member of Gen. Fremont's staff, that a messenger from Colonel Mulligan, with his loud cry for reinforcements, cooled his heels two days among the thieves in Fremont's ante-room, unable to put down the court etiquette there enforced by the sharp swords of the body guard, and at last, by the aid of Lieut. Gen. Hall, got in only to hear that the General would see about it."

The honorable gentleman, finding his General under the ban at Washington, and going down hill, put in his kick to hasten his descent to the bottom.—*Cin. Enq.*

THE THIRD LOAN TAKEN.—It is announced by telegraph that the Secretary of the Treasury had an interview with the Committee of the associated banks of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, in the city of New York on Friday last, and arrangements were made for the taking of the third loan of fifty millions of dollars.

Colonel Joseph Cantrell, of Bourbon county, committed suicide on Sunday morning last, by hanging himself, in his own room. He has been for many years a worthy member of the Baptist Church. He was about eighty years of age.

We learn from the Louisville Journal that Deputy U. S. Marshal Neville, arrived at Louisville, on Saturday evening last, from Col. Harlan's camp at Lebanon, with Messrs. Aylett Bedford, Marshall Godman, and Turner F. Fisher, of Bourbon county, in custody. They were arrested on their return from the Southern Confederacy.

The Louisville Journal says the only channel of uninterrupted communication at present between the loyal and rebel States, is through Henderson, Ky. There is quite a local trade between Henderson and Hopkinsville, and the citizens of each place pass and re-pass daily without obstruction.

Ex-Senator Gwin and Gen. Benham, of California, who were on their parole of honor in New York, were re-arrested on Saturday by order of Secretary Seward, and sent to Fort Lafayette.

ARREST OF A REBEL RECRUITING OFFICER.—H. G. Fuller, supposed to be a rebel recruiting officer, was arrested at Lexington, Ky., on Tuesday, and taken to Cincinnati, and is to be sent to Fort Lafayette.

SERVING ONE'S COUNTRY.—Victories bring out biographies of the victorious Generals. General Nelson is having his done in the public papers, consequent upon his remarkable victory at Pikeston. The following account is given of his previous services:

He entered the service on the 12th day of May, 1840, and on the 18th day of April, 1855, was commissioned a lieutenant. His sea service under that commission was less than three years, but his total sea service was twelve years and six months. He performed shore and other duty for over four years, and was nearly five years unemployed, making a total of over twenty-one years in the service of his country previous to his present commission.

Five years unemployed on full pay, is reckoned in the total in the service of his country with charming simplicity.
Cin. Gazette.

[For the Yeoman.]

The Louisville Journal and its Misrepresentations.—The Statesmen of the Commonwealth.

The Louisville Journal of Saturday did Common Sense the very great honor of devoting to his late communication in the Yeoman, nearly two columns of editorial, divided into leader and several brief articles. In one, if not all of those articles, the very complimentary terms, "secessionist," "traitor," "black heart," "calumniator," and such like, occurred with such marvelous exuberance of repetition, and all set off at appropriate intervals with several such pretty and charming quotations from the Poets, that Common Sense is at little loss to determine whether he is indebted for the elegant flood of rhetorical billings-gate to any poor merit of his own, or purely to the gracious condescension of the elate and scholarly editor of the Journal. He shall, however, modestly attribute them solely to the latter cause, and so, in all humility, as becomes his own plainness, and with all gratitude as befits the profuse munificence of the compliments themselves, thank the Journal for the exceeding great honor it has done him, both in noticing so plain a character as himself at all, and especially in such very flattering terms. With this brief acknowledgement of our high sense of the Journal's very unusual condescension, and of our own great honor, we shall, without further delay, address ourselves to the task of responding to the most noteworthy features of the Journal's late articles, fully, truthfully, and firmly, as in duty bound, yet courteously and decorously, as by taste and habit inclined. And first, the Journal seems no little disturbed that Common Sense should have written over the signature of an "Anonym." Does the fact really distress our amiable and rhetorical friends of the Journal? Have they the slightest desire to know who their humble, but lately so honored, protégé, Common Sense, is? Surely their grief need be of brief duration. Common Sense but "fires under the masked battery" of an Anonym, because it is the ugly, but immortal fashion of the day. If they but will it, and will signify their wish through the usual channel, Common Sense will freely unrobe himself for their gratification in the "airy twinkling of an eye," with the prompt and easy politeness of one whose serenity, not even the virulent flattery of their flimsy speeches can ruffle, and whose earnest purpose to stand by the truth and the right, not even the generous charity of their suggestion of a cell in Fort Lafayette, can for a moment disturb. So slight a civility would be only too poor an acknowledgment for condescension and honor, such as he has received at their hands. We trust that the Journal is satisfied. The Journal charges Common Sense with calumniating the statesmen of the Commonwealth, and, at the same time, "burning incense under the noses of its Generals," and rather intimates that in the last respect he was influenced by an unworthy fear of the military power.

In regard to the alleged calumny upon the statesmen of Kentucky, we willingly leave the decision of that question to the indignant judgment, and certain, if tardy, justice of an outraged people, whose generous confidence their guilty deception has betrayed, and whose happy security their wicked perfidy has undone. If they are calumniated, their own base and wicked machinations against the honor of a once illustrious Commonwealth, and the peace and happiness of an innocent and credulous people, has done it, not Common Sense. He but gave to the light plain facts, which their own guilty conduct supplied. When the statesmen of the Commonwealth shall cease to be false to their solemn pledges, they will no longer be calumniated by truth; and when they have restored the peace, honor, and happiness of a great State, they will, perhaps, cease to be followed by the awful curses and stern vengeance of a betrayed and ruined people. It is true, as stated by the Journal, that the statesmen of the Commonwealth provided by resolutions for the freedom of speech and the press; but it is none the less true, that they saw those great rights of a free people ruthlessly struck down by the strong arm of despotic power, and yet they uttered not one word of indignant protest against the great wrong. It is true that they ostentatiously proclaimed the principles of personal liberty; but it is equally true, that they cowardly and perfidiously saw that liberty fatally stabbed to the heart, and yet lifted neither voice nor arm to resist the detestable tyranny. It is true that they bravely paraded the Constitution and laws in the faces of the people; but it is none the less true, that they saw that Constitution and those laws impiously trampled under foot, while from their seats in the halls of legislation, which their very presence polluted, they grinned to each other their hypocritical satisfaction, or uttered their exultant congratulations, over the infamous desecration. Morehead, and Durrett, and Barr, were arrested almost within sound of the Capitol where they sat, without warrant, and carried beyond the State without trial, to be immured in the dungeons of a distant prison, while they were almost in the very act of passing their boasted resolutions; and yet, the "calumniated statesmen" of the Commonwealth, sat disgracefully mute under that signal insult to their own dignity, that cruel outrage upon the safeguards of all personal freedom, that burning stain upon the fair fame of the State. They had neither blushes for their own dishonor, sorrow for the cruel misfortune of an old friend, nor tears to shed upon the grave of outraged and murdered liberty. There they sat, silent and immovable, while the life of the Constitution and the sacred liberty of the citizen was being struck down, as it were, at their very feet, insensible to their own dishonor, and dead, yes, dead, to all save their own malignant passions and corrupt ambitions.

The tinsel pomp of regimental titles and the glittering promise of unchecked revels in the over-flowing richness of a poorly guarded national treasury, presented the only objects worthy of the ambition, and the only field fit for the display of the energies of statesmen such as they. "Calumniated statesmen," indeed. What have they done? What blessings conferred? What honors won? What glories achieved? The sole vir-

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.
The Negro Question.—The Cabinet Divided in Sentiment.

At a supper given to George D. Prentice by Col. Forney last night, Secretary Cameron reiterated his opinion that, as a last resort, we ought to arm every man who desires to strike for human liberty. Secretary Smith protested that the Administration contemplated no such policy. Slaves coming from rebels might be received as they had been hitherto—within lines of the army; but it was not intended to arm them. If twenty million of freedmen could not, single-handed, subdue this rebellion, it would be a disgrace to them, and they ought to give up the contest. Robert J. Walker and Senator McDougal followed in the same strain. Mr. Prentice was much embarrassed by the discussion, which forms the principal topic of conversation to-day, the same difference of opinion obtaining elsewhere as at Forney's.

We are still without any official reports of Gen. Nelson's victory near Pikeville, on Friday and Saturday of last week. We have, however, obtained the following list of killed and wounded on our side, which we believe to be correct, viz: In Col. Marshall's regiment, company A, Capt. Gault, the killed were Edward Hall, Wm. Prather, Peter Bentz, and John McCarty—10 of this company were wounded. In company B, Capt. J. F. Lewman, Wm. Hartly was killed, and Jos. Bailey, Lewis Browning, and one other, whose names we could not learn, were slightly wounded. Capt. Lewman himself had his canteen strap cut off by a ball which passed through his coat sleeve. In company C, Renben Dennis was killed.

One of the rebels killed was Dr. Parish, of Owensville. Senator H. M. East, of Green-castle, a Capt. of the rebel army, was mortally wounded, and has since died.
Flemingsburg Star.

tues of their statesmanship have been unpardonable blunders; its peculiar instrumentalities, miserable shams and impostures; and its only triumph a great, wicked, and unutterable crime. They found a people contending, prosperous, and happy. They have left them distrustful, impoverished, and wretched.—They found a State great, peaceful, and respected. They have left it weak, distracted, and convulsed with civil war, a by-word of reproach among States, and a mock and a scoff for the contempt of the nations. They found a Commonwealth with an historic fame and traditional renown of which any people might be justly proud. They have left it a fit object for the sternest anathemas of history, and the veiled sorrow and fearful humiliation of its weeping children, whether mourning its hapless fate upon the cherished soil of their nativity, or grouped in sadness along the shores of their distant homes. In short, they found a policy which secured peace, honor, and dignity to the State, safety, happiness, and freedom to the citizen. They have left one which has already torn and gashed the fair bosom of the State beneath the armed tread and fierce shock of hostile armies, and may soon inaugurate a bloody negro insurrection, from whose savage midnight yells and murderous torel, and brutal lusts, neither the homes of affection, the smiles of innocence, the helplessness of age, nor the loveliness of sex, whether resting in unconscious security beneath the roof of the Unionist or the disunionist, will be spared. So much for the "calumniated statesmen of the Commonwealth." If ever calumny reaches them, it will be at the end of their own voluntary dishonor, through the instrumentality of their own perfidy, when the stern justice of a ruined and undone people has wreaked its dire vengeance upon the unspeakable atrocity of their great crime. It is here due, in justice to some of the statesmen of the Commonwealth, whose cause the Journal so generously and eloquently takes up, and of whose ranks its editors may perhaps aspire to be members, to say that they long but ineffectually resisted the great wrongs their more violent and desperate colleagues would perpetrate; their hearts were right, but their wills were weak. What their virtue condemned their weakness consented to. Let charity for their would be, alas! too consenting virtue, in some measure disarm vengeance for their fatal weakness and disastrous folly.

Neither space nor time will permit a response at this time to the other misrepresentations and insinuations of the Journal. We will attend to them in the next issue.
COMMON SENSE.

[From the Springfield (Mo.) Correspondence of the N. Y. World, Republican.]
Depredations of Our Troops.

It is one of the chief marks of rebel character that they are given to unlimited plundering. I regret to hear that on this visit our troops have outdone even the rebels in their rapacity. I have observed in my last that along the road from Tipton the residents complained bitterly of the robbery by our forces. The road is literally strewn with feathers from poultry, which may have been paid for, but the presumption is against it. Clothing and eatables are commonly taken. It is doubtful, even, whether the contents of the stores seized at Warsaw, all were accounted for in the books of the Quartermaster.

Since our arrival at Springfield the most atrocious robberies have been committed, and what is worse, there has been no discrimination between friend and foe. For instance, the residence of Hon. J. S. Phelps, who is now in command of a regiment at Rolla, was visited while his lady was absent, and her silver-ware, jewelry, including mementoes, family relics, and presents from valued friends, abstracted by a group of soldiers, including an orderly sergeant. Not content with this sacrilegious piece of business, they then upon the wheat necessary for the support of her family, all the apples from the cellar, the hay from the stable, and to crown all, the only team and wagon she possessed.

All these, he it remembered, are things spared to her by the secessionists, who bore no good will toward her, for her attention to the lamented Lyon. These soldiers, I regret to say, belong to Sigel's division. Another case of injustice is that of Springfield, a well-to-do resident of this town, and although a sympathizer with secession, has taken no part in the strife, but has kindly nursed our wounded men, and at this moment has one of the wounded Body Guard under his care. His hogs, horses, corn, hay, fence rails, are taken without his knowledge or consent, and, of course, he can get no voucher or pay for them.

Three thousand dollars will not cover his losses. His aged mother has been stripped of the necessities of life, and is left an object of charity, by the pillaging of our soldiers. In point of plain fact there is hardly anything in the place, which the soldiers will not take. A vast number of negroes have been collected by one means or other on the road, giving far too much force to the aspersions of our enemies, that this is to be a crusade against the institution of slavery.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.
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One of the rebels killed was Dr. Parish, of Owensville. Senator H. M. East, of Green-castle, a Capt. of the rebel army, was mortally wounded, and has since died.
Flemingsburg Star.

TELEGRAPHIC.

[Special to the Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.

Lord Lyons has not behaved like a diplomat since the news reached here that Mason and Sillid were on their way to Fort Warren. Although necessarily silent in his official capacity, unofficially he is almost impudent in his conversation. He assumes that there can be no question between his Government and ours, for the reason that the United States must yield the point in the controversy, and will disavow the act of Captain Wilkes, and must return Mason and Sillid to the bosom of the only power which seems heartily to desire the dismemberment of this Republic.

Edward Everett, Edward M. Stanton, and Reverdy Johnson, have expressed the opinion that our right to take and keep Mason and Sillid is unquestionable.

A complimentary dinner was given this evening to Geo. D. Prentice, at the residence of Col. Forney. Secretary Cameron made a few remarks.

[Herald's Special.]

A strong effort is making here, by prominent Kentuckians, to procure an exchange of Hon. Charles S. Morehead, of Kentucky, now confined at Fort Warren, for Charles Anderson, of Texas, a brother of Brigadier-General Robert Anderson, who was seized and imprisoned by the rebels for his adherence to the Union.

Within the last few days, immense trains of loaded army wagons, ambulances, and artillery carriages have been going to Virginia.

Without waiting to ascertain how far the act of Captain Wilkes is justified by the acknowledged principles of international law, some of the Ministers from foreign ports have allowed themselves to be betrayed into expressions exhibiting infinitely more passion and prejudice than judgment and diplomatic intelligence. The representative of one power has openly declared that, if Mason and Sillid had been taken from a Spanish ship, he would have immediately demanded his passports.

Lord Lyons is said to have assumed a menacing tone, and to have declared that the prisoners must be given up and ample reparation made for the offense offered to the dignity of the British crown. Nothing of the kind has been officially intimated, but in ordinary intercourse these expressions of disapprobation and hostility have been unguardedly made.

PADUCAH, Ky., Nov. 20.

The gun-boat Conestoga, while on an exploring expedition up the Tennessee river to-day, discovered a rebel battery near the Tennessee line. She threw one shell which routed the rebels. When still further up, another battery was discovered and engaged. The rebels were again routed with a number killed. The Conestoga was but slightly damaged in the encounter. She returned to-day.

ROLLA, Mo., Nov. 21.

Advices from the southwest are to the effect that Price has abandoned his position at Cassville, and is moving towards his old camp at Neshio. About 4,000 of his army, under General Harris, were on the Kansas line, directly west of Carthage, with the evident intention of entering that State and ravaging its southern counties. Gen. Harris's force was principally cavalry and Indians. Gen. Lano was in that vicinity with about 2,000 infantry, and it is not improbable that an engagement will take place between his and Gen. Harris's forces.

It is reported that there is a camp of six hundred Cherokee Indians in McGhee county, Kansas.

The rebel State Legislature, in session at Neshio, had passed an ordinance of secession, united the State with the Southern Confederacy, and elected Gen. Rains one of the Senators to the Confederate Congress. It was thought that Gen. Parsons would be the other Senator. It was said that Gen. Frost, of Camp Jackson, would take command of Gen. Rains' division of the rebel army.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.

A letter from Hatteras Inlet of the 18th says:

We learn that North Carolina, by a convention of delegates representing 45 counties, has declared a Provisional Government, and has entirely repudiated the secession act of the State, reaffirming her loyalty and devotion to the Constitution of the United States. The Convention met at Hatteras on Monday last. The act passed contained several sections, the substance of which is as follows:

The 1st declares vacant all the offices of the State.

The 21 names Marble Nash Taylor, Provisional Governor.

The 3d adopts the Constitution of the State with the statutes and laws contained in the revised code of 1851.

The 4th repudiates the ordinance of secession passed at Raleigh on the 20th of May, together with all other acts then adopted.

The 5th directs the Provisional Governor to order a special election for members of Congress.

The 6th gives to the Governor authority to make temporary appointments to official vacancies.

The Convention then adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

Gov. Taylor has issued his proclamation for an election in the Second Congressional District, which will be held on Wednesday, the 27th.

A smart engagement took place at Hatteras Inlet on the 10th between the coast survey steamer Corwin, and the rebel steamer Cornwall. The latter vessel apparently got the worst of the contest, and retreated after receiving shot and a telling fire from the former.

Secessionists in Paris.

The following extract of a private letter from an American in Paris, which we find in the Boston Transcript, confirms the statement recently made by our Dresden correspondent concerning the numbers of the secessionists abroad:

"At the Cafe Veron, on the Boulevard between 12 and 2 o'clock, may be seen, every day, a knot of drinkers, smokers and chatters of the weed, who evidently are not Gullies, nor Saxons, nor Scandinavians, but, as it were, a cross of all, with a certain dash of originality, which, if it does not inspire respect, at least induces prudence. If then, you insidiously call for a 'Bavaroise,' and place yourself at a table near by, you will be rewarded by hearing the statement of many startling but undeniable 'facts,' and by the development of many most astounding theories in diplomacy and military tactics; and you leave your post of observation convinced (of course) that the South is 'all right,' the North 'all wrong.' I need not add that this group is composed of secessionists, who, by their statements and forcible expressions, quite bewilder any poor Frenchman who, a little proud of his English, ventures within this redoubtable circle. The more intelligent ask for results—they ask why we allow our capital to be invested? our detachments outnumbered? Our Generals out-manuevered? All we can reply is, patience, patience, gentlemen! Gen. McClellan will soon develop his plans and his forces. Thus far, however, we are fed on hope deferred, and we can but acknowledge we are surprised by the resources, both in men and means, which the South has shown to the world."

The New York Tribune is so unparliamentary as to make an elaborate calculation of the cost of the Beaufort Naval Expedition. It foots up to within a fraction less than five millions of dollars.

Proclamation by the Governor, Appointing a Day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

In accordance with long established usage, I hereby name THURSDAY, the TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, instant, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.

We are as a people suffering the evils of civil war, but in our grief and sorrow at surrounding ills, we must not be unmindful of the manifold blessings each day enjoyed by us. We must not forget the exhortation which speaketh unto us as children—"Despise not thou the chastening of the Lord, nor faint when thou art rebuked of Him." I therefore earnestly invoke the citizens of this Commonwealth to bow themselves before the Great Creator, and offer prayers that, ascending to heaven as the doves of earth, will return in showers of mercy, and span our beloved land with the rainbow of God-given Peace.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this the eleventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.
By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
NAT. GAITHER, JR., Sec'y of State.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A. CONERY,
SIGN OF THE EAGLE.
(Successor to W. P. Loomis.)
Has just received a new assortment of
WATCHES, CLOCKS
AND
JEWELRY.
Call and see them, and you will find Prices to suit the times.
Repairs, Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired.
JAN 17-61-17-61

**AN ELEGANT STOCK OF
STRAW GOODS,
CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.**
JUST OPENED BY
KEENON & GIBBONS,
DEALERS IN
BOOKS & STATIONERY,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS,
SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c.,
UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,
Feb 25-61-17-61 MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER,
Merchant Tailors,
Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.
HAVE just imported a large and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS for gentlemen's wear, consisting of Silk and Velvet Vestings, French Cassimeres, Cloths, &c., &c., of the most fashionable styles.
Our customers and the public will find our present stock of goods equal to any to be found in similar houses in the West, and OUR TERMS AS LIBERAL. We are ready on the shortest notice to furnish a complete outfit of gentlemen's wear, made to order in the best style of fashionable tailoring, warranting all our work to give satisfaction. Call and examine our stock, on Main street, one door above the Farmers' Bank.
JAN 23-61-17-61

TERMS CASH.
I have been compelled to adopt the cash system, which will enable me to sell goods at from ten to twenty per cent. lower than formerly. These terms will be enforced from this date.
J. P. Sign of the Eagle. A CONERY.
JUN 1-61-17-61
Beautifully Clear!
Pure and White!
WHAT?
Any face after the use of the *Magnolia Balm*, no matter how unsightly it was before.
Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold everywhere.
W. E. HAGAN & Co., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
JUN 1-61-17-61

DIED.
In Woodford county, Ky., on Sunday, November 10th, of diphtheria, STROUD JONSTON VILEY, youngest son of Warren and Jane M. Viley, aged 18 months.
Another body laid beneath the sod;
Another

[From the Charleston Mercury.]
The Battle of Fort Royal—Southern Account of the Affair.

The battle of Fort Royal will be remembered as one of the best fought and best conducted battles which have signified the war in which we are engaged. If Gen. Ripley had been appointed a General in command of the army, every thing would have been in a better state of preparation. But these two previous months were wasted in doing nothing for our defense. Within the time left to him, Gen. Ripley did all that untiring energy and skill could accomplish to put our coast in a state of preparation. The two islands of Hilton Head and Bay Point, with their extreme limits, constitute the two points which guard the entrance to the Royal Sound, about thirty miles wide. On these two points two forts were erected—Fort Walker on Hilton Head, and Fort Beauregard on Bay Point. The time we possessed enabled us to make them only earthworks, without any protection from shells or bombs. The island of Hilton Head was commanded by Gen. Drayton. The officers immediately superintending the artillery and conducting the fires of Fort Walker were Col. Vaughan, Major Arthur Hugar, and Capt. Yates of the regular service, especially detailed by Gen. Ripley to aid in directing the artillery. Gen. Duval commanded at Fort Beauregard, but he generously allowed Capt. Elliott of the Beaufort Artillery, to direct and conduct the batteries of the fort. The day was beautiful—calm and clear, with scarcely a cloud in the heavens—just such a day as we would have chosen, if they could, to carry on their operations.

The day of the battle. Thursday dawned gloriously upon our weary but undaunted gunners, and all felt that the day of trial had at last arrived. Scarcely had breakfast been dispatched, when the hostile fleet was observed in commotion. The great war steamers formed rapidly in single file, and within supporting distance of each other, the frigate Wabash, the flag-ship of Com. Duval, in the van. At the long line of formidable looking vessels, thirteen in number, most of them powerful propellers, with a few sailing men-of-war in tow, swept rapidly and majestically in, with ports open and hissing with guns of the heaviest caliber, the sight was grand and imposing. This was at 8 o'clock. Until the Minnesota came within the range of and directly opposite our batteries on Hilton Head, and the other ships of the fleet were suddenly wrapped in smoke, and shot and shell of three tremendous broadsides, making, in all, seventy-five guns, came crashing against our works. From this moment the bombardment was incessant and terrible; one by one the propellers bore down upon our forts, delivered their fire as they passed, until nine had gained the interior of the harbor, beyond the range of our guns. The Minnesota, still followed by the others, then rounded and steamed slowly out, giving a broadside to Fort Beauregard as she passed. Then the battle was continued, the enemy's vessels sailing in an elliptical course, pouring one broadside into Bay Point, and then sweeping around to deliver the other against Hilton Head. This furious fire from 400 guns, many of them the 11-inch Dahlgren pattern, and the high hulls (for the shot of that diameter was found in Fort Beauregard) was maintained incessantly, and the roar of the cannonade seemed continuous.

Meanwhile our gunners were making a gallant defense. They kept up a vigorous and well directed fire against their assailants, and notwithstanding that their best gun was dismounted at the beginning of the action, they succeeded in cutting fire to several of the ships. Whenever this happened, however, the enemy would halt and soon extinguish the flames. The effect of our guns was, in many instances, plainly visible from the forts. Although the sides of the Minnesota are of massive strength, several of her ports were knocked into one. Nor was she the only vessel upon which this evidence of the power of our fire could be seen. Many of the other steamers were likewise badly hulled.

After some time spent in sailing round and delivering their broadsides in rotation, in the manner we have described, the enemy's steamships adopted another and more successful attack. One of them took a position inside the harbor so as to enfilade the batteries of Fort Walker, while several opened a simultaneous enfilading fire from the outside. Besides this terrific cross-fire, two of the largest steamers maintained the fire in front of the fort. Thus three furious converging streams of shot and shell were rained amongst the brave little garrison for hours. The vessels came up within a half mile of the shore, but nearly all our guns had, by this time, been dismounted, and were no longer able to reply with serious effect.

Soon after 11 o'clock, the batteries of Bay Point were silenced. The fire of Fort Walker, as far as the guns that remained were concerned, was not a whit slackened until one o'clock. By that time the dreadful condition of the fort became too apparent to be disregarded longer. The guns lay in every direction, dismantled and useless; the defenses were terribly shattered; the dead and dying were to be seen on every side, and still the iron hail poured pitilessly in.

Fort Walker abandoned. In this strait it was determined to abandon the fort. A long waste, about a mile in extent, and commanded by the enemy's guns, intervened between the garrison and the woods. Across this they were ordered to run for their lives, each man for himself, the object being to scatter them as much as possible, so as not to afford a target for the rifle guns of the fleet. The preparations for making this perilous gambit were soon made. Knapsacks were abandoned, but the men retained their muskets. Each of the wounded was placed in a blanket and carried off by four men. The safety of the living precluded the idea of removing the dead. And thus the gallant little band quitted the scene of their glory, and scurried off, each one as best he could, toward the woods. The retreat was covered by a small detachment who remained in the fort for an hour after their comrades left. Among those who remained were Capt. Harms, with six men; Lieut. Michers, with four men; and Lieut. Bischoff, with four men. These worked three guns until about 2 o'clock, when they also quitted the post.

The abandonment of Fort Beauregard was equally a necessary measure. The garrison, in a momentary danger of being cut off, when Colonel Duval ordered a retreat, tears of mortification and indignation filled the eyes of Capt. Elliott at the sad necessity. The retreat was admirably conducted, and rendered entirely successful by the prudent energy of Capt. Hancock, one of General Ripley's Aids, who had got together some twelve flat boats, upon which the garrison, by which the retreat was covered, were stretched upon his right side before the general fire, was inhaling tobacco smoke through the handle of his tomahawk, and who rejoiced in the expressive title of Wa-ne-pah-gah. He replied to my "Good morning, Sir; glad and happy to make your acquaintance!" with a guttural "Ugh," and the Indian salutation "How."

After addressing a few remarks to him, to which he listened with profound attention, I found that he did not know a word of English, and turned my attention to other braves. I next had the honor of an introduction to a gentleman in ministerial black, with a tall "plug hat," from which protruded upward a dozen peacock and goose feathers, who I was informed, was John Connors, head chief of the Delawares. Mr. Connors indulged in a slight knowledge of English, and after the usual compliments, I left him and was presented to a little, good-looking young fellow in citizen's dress, who I was informed, was John Johnnyake, interpreter of the Delaware braves. John Johnnyake, Esq., I found to be a young gentleman of great intelligence and modesty, and who spoke most excellently both English and French, and I suppose also the Delaware vernacular.

He informed me that Wa-ne-pah-gah was war-chief of the Delawares; that he was 44 of his tribe in the field; that they were armed with tomahawks, scaling-knives, and rifles; that their principal business was scouting; and that almost all of the crowd had good horses, and had accompanied General Fremont once before in some of his expeditions across the plains and over the mountains. Mr. Johnnyake (whose Indian name I did not learn) stated that a much larger force from his tribe would soon take the field, and also delegations from various other Indian tribes in Kansas would soon unite their arms and lives with the Union cause.

I found all through Western Missouri a deadly terror entertained toward Lane and Montgomery, and possibly for good reason. Day before yesterday, Lane sent back to Kansas 100 negroes, and this morning, as his train passed, I counted 102 more of these ebony chattels. Everywhere that he had been, he carried the knife and torch with him, and has left a track marked with charred ruins and blood. An old man told me his story—told it with composure, while he said that they had taken his horses, mules, grain, his wife's dresses, and then fired the shanty that afforded his grey hairs shelter from the pelting rain and the nipping frosts. He told all this in detail with a firm voice, but when he added: "They even stole the clothes of my little dead grandson," his lip trembled convulsively a moment, and then the hot tears gushed from his eyes and found ready channels down his time furrowed cheeks.

At Osceola was a family named Vaughn—a man and his wife, a young, educated, refined, respectable young man took up arms for the South, received a commission as Captain, but gave himself up to Lane and was released on parole. When Lane passed through Osceola, he burned the beautiful residence of Vaughn to the ground, then followed the family to a log house in the country where they had fled, and there, upon the information of a slave, dug up \$8,000, which they had hidden in the house, taking seven silk dresses and all the valuables belonging to Mrs. Vaughn, and then left.

Evacuation of Bird Point.

The rest of the story is briefly told. Late on Thursday night the garrison of Fort Walker had fled to the landing, in the hope of being able to reach Bluffton by water. Luckily, several small Confederate steamers were within hail. But here a ludicrous mistake occurred. The retreating troops imagined the little steamers to be Yankee gunboats; while the crews of the steamers were convinced that the troops were a body of disembarked Yankees. Acting upon this double delusion, a deal of mutual recrimination was made, and it was only after a vast variety of strategic approaches that they reached the conclusion that it was "all right." A quick trip to Bluffton followed. Thence the regiment marched to Hardeeville, 17 miles distant. The road along which they dragged their exhausted frames was filled with a heterogeneous throng of fugitives of all conditions, carriages, carts, and conveyances of every description that could, by any possibility, be pressed into service. The spectacle was a sad one.

Thus ended the defense of Fort Royal. The mortification of the disaster is lessened by the consciousness that our troops deserved success.

What injury we did to the enemy we do not know. Our firing was, of course, less efficient than theirs. Our troops were volunteers, theirs were picked artists; yet it is very remarkable how few were killed or wounded among our troops. This battle, in this respect, was very much like the battle of Fort Sumter. How so many cannon could have been dismounted and rendered useless, and yet so few of those who worked them injured, seems very marvelous. Our troops did their duty faithfully and bravely, and I am glad to think that longer would have been sought. Though encountering immense odds, no signs of cowardice marked their conduct. Officers and soldiers exemplified the ancient character of the State, and deserve our profound gratitude and admiration.

Missouri Outrages—Lane and his Command.

A correspondent of the New York Times has the following notice of "Jim Lane" and his followers:

A journey of eight miles brought us to a little town named Hermanville, on the road leading from Osceola to the Overland Road. We drove up in front of a white house of medium respectability, when the noise of our carriage brought to the door a gentleman of middle age, with a stooping feet and wrapped in a military overcoat.

"Gen. Lane, Mr. Blank," said Gen. Sturgis, and in a moment thereafter I was shaking hands heartily with Gen. Jim Lane, than whom a more noted, more feared, more hated, more talked of, man does not exist in Missouri or any other State. In two minutes after the two Generals were in hot discussion—Sturgis claiming that the true policy of the Government is to make itself felt as to its force, to quell the wavering and reward its friends; in general, not to steal indiscriminately. In the main, this was agreed to by Gen. Lane, but with a smooth sophistry he combatted the other's arguments, while he seemingly agreed with him, and alluded, with a humorous twinkle in his eye and a pleasant laugh at the fun of the thing, to reminiscences of negroes stolen, houses burned, citizens robbed, and prisoners shot, after being compelled to dig their own graves. He asserted that he had forbidden, under penalty of death, stealing on the part of his troops.

"Yes, exactly, but didn't your men steal \$8,000 from Mrs. Vaughn at Osceola?" queried Gen. Sturgis; and didn't they take even the clothes of old Stringer's grandchild?"

Gen. Lane's eyes twinkled with fun as these interesting reminiscences were called to mind, and with a "I grant you my fellows have done some wrongs," and a laugh of infinite gusto, he changed the subject and smilingly proceeded to discuss another part of the matter in question.

Lane is a man of some fifty years of age, of medium height, and at first sight rather unimpressive. His figure is slight, his head wide and the top and narrowing down to the jaw like an inverted pyramid; his brow wide and high; his eyes small, black, and overhung by thick eye-brows; his mouth sensual, and combined with a gleam of fun in his eyes, has an expression of great good humor and enjoyment that wins one irresistibly to the conclusion that he is the best fellow in the world. His hair is thin, slightly tinged with gray, and shaven away from his head, except a fringe of white hair that just comes in from running braided against a strong wind.

In conversation he is really full of a rollicking sort of humor; and, in short, in his whole style of conversation, his looks, &c., reminded me of some Joe Bagstock Nero fiddling and laughing over the burning of some Missouriian Rome.

After a short conversation I left him, armed with the following statement: "Col. Montgomery, Recd. Mr. —, reporter of the New York Times, kindly, 'LANE'."

Proceeding a short distance below the town, I came upon Lane's encampment, and after a little succeeded in getting speech with a man in citizen's dress, with a black Kossuth hat, fastened up at one side with a red, white, and blue rosette, as Col. Montgomery. I presented my credentials, shook an emaciated hand, which he cordially extended, and then dropped several words of polite talk to have done. It was a long time ere I could catch his eye, he constantly moved round so as to present only his profile, while I was persistently followed. At length some remark introduced the question of slavery, and the instant after a pair of cavernous dark eyes were turned full upon me as he waxed eloquent upon the emancipation of the negro and his hope of a millennium at hand, in which they would be the political and social equality with the white man. He is a medium sized man, dark complexion, black whiskers and mustache, a tolerably full, white forehead, and an indelible pair of black eyes, which now wander furtively to the ground, and the next moment are turned full upon you, their depths all ablaze with enthusiasm. "Is very thin, coughs incessantly, and, as I believe, has but one shirt left in which to arrange his earthly affairs."

Our conversation lasted until the gathering shadows reminded me that it was late, and then I left. He gave me his views at length upon the war. I will give only one of his remarks.

"If our boys thought that this war had any other object than to give freedom to the colored, they would every one go home to-morrow."

He informed me that he was a clergyman of Christian, and not of the Methodist, persuasion, as is frequently said of him, and then, with a shake of his cold, wasted hand, and with the fire of enthusiasm fast dying out in his melancholy eyes, I left him.

Proceeding a few hundred yards below Lane's encampment, I came upon another of a different character. Hugo fired blazed up, throwing great flashes of light upon the brown autumn woods, and making a playground for fantastic shadows across the prairie and the woodland, around which lay in supreme indolence, or sat, comfortably inhaling the fragrant weed, a motley crowd of aborigines. I soon had the honor of taking leave of the colored man, by which the fire stretched upon his right side before the general fire, was inhaling tobacco smoke through the handle of his tomahawk, and who rejoiced in the expressive title of Wa-ne-pah-gah. He replied to my "Good morning, Sir; glad and happy to make your acquaintance!" with a guttural "Ugh," and the Indian salutation "How."

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I learned of a dozen other similar cases—to give which would be mere repetition.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The Year of Jubilee.

When this war broke out, the Chicago Tribune took the ground that its end would be the destruction of slavery in the United States; and we, from the first, have been openly and warmly in favor of helping on that destruction, that the end might be more speedily reached. In a word, we have been earnestly committed to emancipation as a war measure, and we have been the uncompromising and uncompromising denunciation of the enslavement of the slaves of the rebel States, and the disavowal of the slaves of the loyal men, upon conditions that would protect their owners from loss. This is the ground that we have occupied and defended. Alone among the large and influential journals of the country, we put the ball in motion, and alone save with occasional help from the weekly press, have kept it rolling. Of course we have been bitterly denounced. One little piddling newspaper in this city, all the brains in which were so long ago added, that an idea could no more be hatched out of them than out of a keg of dehydrated oysters, recommended that we should be sent to Fort Lafayette, to keep company with the French lady; but as that same sheet also recommended that the fruits of the people's triumph over the interior slave States should be turned into Dead Sea apples, before the inauguration of Lincoln, we paid no attention to its impotent but malicious cackle, but, assisted by the old anti-slavery wheel-horses, kept on moulding and fashioning public opinion, preparing it with argument and entreaty to receive the Gospel of Freedom which we knew that all men would bring to preach, and over which all men would give up their lives.

It is a "Protracted Meeting" would have been held in every village to give old proselytizers a chance to enter the great Free Church of which we intend to make ourselves one of the Deacons. Men all over the country who had not yet emancipated themselves from the bonds with which slavery had bound up the North, wrote to us saying that we were too fast and too radical; but we knew that the only way to meet the issue was to keep on carrying on the war in a way to prevent anybody receiving harm in person or property, and we paid no attention to the ill-timed and absurd remonstrances. Other men stopped their papers, and, as has been the case half a dozen times before, a concerted effort was made to lessen our sails and coerce us into silence. But the Tribune, copying nobody, fearing nobody, asking nobody what to say or what to leave unsaid, stood upon its convictions, and persistently and unflinchingly followed the course that it had marked out; and while the other great journals of the country were timid and silent, we, all over the East and West, got the credit of striking straight at the cause of the rebellion, and of being foremost, if not alone, in this direct battle against the gigantic evil and wrong by which our country has been distracted and torn.

With what satisfaction, then, we see our ground approached and our idea adopted and approved by no less a personage than the Secretary of War, our readers can judge. Not the Secretary alone, who is a Republican, and as such expected to be advanced, but the leading minds of the Democratic party have come to our aid. See the following from our dispatches of yesterday morning: "WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—John Cochran delivered an address to his regiment in the presence of Secretary Cameron and other distinguished persons, to-day. The most important point in his argument was in relation to the treatment of slaves during the present contest. He said we need to use every means in our power to subvert the rebellion. We should take their cotton and sell or burn it, as was best; confiscate their property, and, when necessary, take their lives; and as their slaves are used as an element against us, we shouldn't hesitate to take them, and if necessary, to place arms in their hands that they might assist in establishing the rights of common humanity. This sentiment was received with unbounded enthusiasm."

These sentiments, shared by Dan S. Dickinson, B. F. Butler, O. A. Brown, and a host of others at the East and Gov. Wright of Indiana, M. H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, and an immense majority of the Douglas Democrats of the West, are bold, manly, just, necessary, patriotic, and comprehensive; and the country will take up, share with them, and greatly intensify, the enthusiasm with which the colored man has been exciting the spectators to see these eccentric riders, one mounted on the conservative and the other on a radical nag, swinging on the house-stretch for the score of popular favor. Who will doubt now that the Cabinet is a unit? Next time the Cabinet is invited out to dine, it had better be trotted to Mamma's Cabinet wine.

W. B. VICTOR.

November 15th, 1861.

CABINET HARMONIES.—A pleasing incident of the irrepressible conflict occurred at the Forney dinner to George D. Prentice, at Washington, as related in our dispatches. It is rather novel, but very frequent easy, to have Cabinet officers ventilating their differences on questions of Government policy at public dinners, inspired by the influences of the occasion, and not having been excited to the spectators to see these eccentric riders, one mounted on the conservative and the other on a radical nag, swinging on the house-stretch for the score of popular favor. Who will doubt now that the Cabinet is a unit? Next time the Cabinet is invited out to dine, it had better be trotted to Mamma's Cabinet wine.

I approve of every sentiment uttered by your noble commander. All the doctrines he

has laid down I approve of, as if they were uttered in my own words. These are my sentiments and the sentiments which will eventually lead to victory. 'Tis no time to talk to these people, but meet them on their own terms and treat them as enemies, and punish them as our enemies, until they learn to behave themselves. Every means which God has put in our hands we must use, until they are subdued."

Now, we feel good; not alone because the sagacity and patriotism of the Tribune have been vindicated; but because we feel and know, that, in the answering throats of those brave soldiers, to the plain announcement of great truths, we hear the voice of God; and that hereafter this war is to be no longer a velvet-fingered dalliance with slavery; but a struggle honored by men and approved by Heaven. Now, let the cry go forth! Let the people catch up and multiply the shouts that Cochrane's men uttered, and send them back to Washington—an ocean of sound that will drown the piping of cowards and compromisers. Let the watchword be

"LIBERTY!"

and six months will not elapse before peace will smile upon this land guiltless of the ownership of a slave!

Tributes of Respect to Deceased Masons. WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in the dispensation of His providence, to remove from our midst our most esteemed and beloved brother, Durrett White, under circumstances which have spread deep gloom over the entire fraternity, and robbed it of one of its most useful members and brightest ornaments; therefore,

Resolved, That in his death we have sustained an irreparable loss, blending as he did in his character all those social and Masonic virtues, which constitute the good citizen and the true and devoted Mason.

Resolved, That we bow in humble submission to this decree of Providence which has removed from our midst our brother and friend, notwithstanding this Lodge in his death has lost one of its brightest ornaments and most devoted members, and the community benefit of one whose heart was ever willing and hand ready to relieve the wants of the poor and needy, and by whose matured judgment and cautious counsels, oftentimes confidence was restored to alienated friends.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Lodge, and copies of them be furnished the different members of his family.

Done in Moss Lodge, No. 254, Richmond, Kentucky, Nov. 11th, 1861.

Dr. W. MONTGOMERY,
Dr. W. CHASE,
J. R. MAUPIN, Committee.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Dispenser of all human affairs, to remove from our midst our worthy friend and brother, John Todd, Jr., from the cares and trials of this life, leaving a void in our fraternal circle by the loss of one whose regular and upright conduct endeared him to us as a worthy brother, a valued member of our Lodge, and an honest and good member of society; therefore,

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved family and friends for the loss of him, as well as the Fraternity, have sustained in the removal from society of a worthy Mason, a good citizen, and a charitable man, whose honesty in all the relations of life were unimpeachable and unimpeachable.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, and a copy of them furnished his family.

DURRETT WHITE,
ROBERT COCHRAN,
J. R. MAUPIN, Committee.

Moss Lodge, No. 254,
Richmond, Ky., Oct. 10th, 1861.

Right of Search. THE right of search, upon reasonable grounds, either for contraband or persons, is the right of government when the object is lawful! The importance of personal security places the right of search for persons on higher ground than for mere contraband!

Persons captured or taken from neutrals should, as prisoners, be treated kindly and lawfully. Persons delivered from neutrals or belligerents may be delivered upon lawful stipulated terms.

The right of search is specific, and not general! W. B. VICTOR.

Nov. 19, 1861.

Any foreign government has the right to receive ministers, agents, or fugitives! They have the right to hear them for their cause! They have the right—yes, it is their duty—to hear their cries for help!

Rights. We have rights of life, rights of action, rights of liberty, rights of opinion, and rights of property!

They are all lawful rights! Even the perfect law of liberty is a lawful right! The perfect lawful right to do right and to do our duty.

ILLUSTRATION. Inter-State and Inter-National relations! By the Declaration of Independence and the achievements of Independence, the United Colonies and States severed their relations with, and their subjection to, the Government of Great Britain! The Colonies and the States, according to their growth and their independent rights, by separate Colonial and State legislative action, adopted the common law of England, and as it was of course adapted to the independent Colonial or State institutions! Neither the government of the Confederacy nor the government of the United States adopted the common law. The Constitution provided for common law proceedings and common law rights, but the provisions had reference to the existence of the common law as adopted by the States or territories of the Union, and the Constitution has only undertaken to protect all rights within its jurisdiction, according to the constitutions and the laws of the several or the United States and territories! All rights of persons and of property in the citizens of the States have always been subjects of State sovereignty, of rightful, constitutional State sovereignty, to be decided upon and protected, when necessary, by the Federal Government! It has always been the duty of the Federal Government to apply the Constitutional statutes and common laws of the several States or territories, to all questions within its jurisdiction, wherever the cause of action, the jurisdiction, and the remedies belong!

W. B. VICTOR.

November 15th, 1861.

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November 15th, 1861.

Tart Correspondence.—The Secretary of State—Request to the State Governments—Spicy Reading.—Governor Curtin's Reply to Mr. Seward.

The following is a copy of a communication received at the State Department from Governor Curtin in reply to Secretary Seward's Circular:

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, Nov. 2, 1861.

Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I received, a few days since, an envelope, apparently from the Department of State at Washington, inclosing a slip from a newspaper, purporting to be a copy of a letter from you to the Governor of New York. This mode of communicating advice by the Government of the United States to State authorities is so unusual that I am perhaps not quite justified in assuming, as I do, that the communication is authentic.

I am glad to learn that the prospect of a disturbance of our amicable relations with foreign countries is now less serious than it has been at any period during the course of the insurrection. The duty of taking precautions against such disturbance is appropriate to Government of the United States, and as, when the prospect was more serious, it was not thought fit to invite to the subject the attention of Congress, which had authority to make suitable provision, I do not understand how the fact that it is now less serious can afford a reason for calling on individual States, which have no such authority.

What Congress has done or omitted you of course must know, but it seems strange that general appropriations for military purposes render lawful the expense of fortifying Washington, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other places, and yet that the Government should falter under an apprehension of want of authority when the question is of fortifying seaboard and lake ports.

The regular session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania as you may be aware, will not commence until more than a month after the next meeting of Congress. When you assume me that the prospect of disturbance is now less serious than it has been at any period since the insurrection began, I feel that your letter would not justify me in calling a special session, and without action by the Legislature, I have less authority to act than the Executive of the United States, and cannot feel itself within the scope of the General Government, and is not within that of a State Government.

State Governments have recently (in conformity with the spirit of the constitutional provisions in regard to the militia) acted as agents of the General Government, and in raising volunteers for the general defense, and in clothing, arming, equipping and supplying them; but, even in this matter, not, it is believed, beyond their own people and territory.

Some of the points important for the maritime defense of Pennsylvania are situated in other States. It could not, of course, be expected that the authorities of the Commonwealth should go into New Jersey or Delaware to erect fortifications.

These are to be erected by the concurrent action of the several States immediately concerned, an agreement among them would be necessary to determine what should be done, and what proportion of the expense of doing it should be borne by each.

No such agreement could be lawfully made without the action of the several State Legislatures, and the Constitution expressly prohibits its being made at all without the assent of Congress.

To defray the expenses of the proposed fortifications, the States must, of course, resort to loans.

The effect produced by the competition of a principal with his own agents, has already been illustrated by the embarrassments attending that system in the raising of volunteers, and in the procuring of clothing and other supplies for them.

To throw several of the States on the money market in direct competition with the large loans necessary to be made by the General Government, especially under the discouraging influence which the publication of your letter may have on public credit, is an experiment which must lead to embarrassments similar in kind, but probably even more injurious.

It is not doubted that provision for reimbursement would be made by law, for Congress, at its last session, promptly passed an act providing for the reimbursement of expenses incurred by the State in raising, &c., volunteers for the defense of the United States.

For that defense Pennsylvania has, in proportion to her population, furnished a larger and more effective force, and at a greatly less expense, than any other State, and her people are now freely contributing their money to the loans of the United States.

Under the above mentioned act of Congress, the Government of the United States, through its proper department, agreed to pay at once to the several States forty per cent of the expenditures, as stated by their respective authorities; but this payment has thus far been withheld from Pennsylvania for the reasons given, that she is so wealthy a State, and has expended so little money in proportion to the large material aid which she has furnished, that she can wait till a more convenient season; in other words, that the economy of her Government, and the liberality of her people, afford grounds for refusing to her the prompt though partial reimbursement which is made to other States, and which she would seem to have deserved not less but rather more than they.

In regard to the final settlement of these accounts, I observe that a communication has already been received (backed by a certificate of a person holding a high official position at Washington) setting forth the necessity that the agent for settling them should possess an intimate knowledge of all the laws and precedents applicable to such cases to be found in the past history of the Government, and adding that this knowledge and proper consultations with the accounting officers will be necessary to enable him to advise as to the best mode of making up and proving the accounts, many of which must otherwise be rejected by the accounting officers.

These circumstances lead me to express the hope that the next provision by Congress for the reimbursement of the States may be so arranged that some faith may be reposed in the accounting departments of the several States, and that (at least in cases where the amount claimed is so small in comparison with the services rendered, and with what they would have cost the United States directly, as to exclude the possibility of extravagance or impropriety) the actual expenditures made by the States may be refunded to them without the necessity of settling and re-vouching the accounts under

